

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

DRESS GOODS.

**DRESS GOODS!**  
Early Spring Arrivals!

**Field, Leiter  
& Co.**

**WABASH-AV.**

Are now opening daily, "Novelties"! of their own importation, and "Specialties" of American manufacture: See!

French Cambries!  
French Gingham!

Scotch Zephyr Suitings!

Printed Satines!

English, French, and Scotch  
**CHEVIOTS!**

American

Percales! Cretonnes!

AND

Cambrics!

**SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to a**

**NOVELTY**

**Plaid Velvets!**

Which is extensively used for trimming

**PLAIN STUFF SUITS!**

Such as are made from Camel's Hairy, Shoodas, Cashmere & L'Inde, &c.

**CUSTOM TAILORING.**

**Extraordinary Inducements!**

Prior to our Grand Spring Opening,

AND TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR

**IMMENSE STOCK**

OF  
**Spring Woolens**

Now arriving, we will offer from a selection of over

**400 PIECES OF ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE**

**PANTS TO ORDER**

AT

**\$4, \$5, \$6.**

Spring Ulsters and Overcoats

MADE TO ORDER AT

**\$20, \$25, \$30.**

ELEGANT SUITS,

**\$25, \$30, \$35.**

These goods have never been equalled this day at such EXTRME LOW PRICES.

**GATZERT'S**

Popular Tailoring House,

179-181-183 Clark-st.,

OPEN TILL 9 P. M.

COR. MONROE.

**ARTISTIC TAILORING.**

**TEN PER CENT**

**DISCOUNT**

On all Garments ordered of us during February.

**Spring Styles Issued.**

Standard the Highest.

**EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,**

Wabash-av. cor. Monroe-st.

**EARLY SPRING, 1879.**

Our first Invoices of CHOICE IMPORTED WOOLENS for GENTLEMEN are now being opened.

**TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT**

during this month.

**EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors.**

**FINANCIAL.**

**PRESTON, KEAN & CO.**

100 WASHINGTON-ST.

U. S. & F. Per Cent constantly on hand, or below.

Govt's rates.

Large sums allowed for Call'd Bonds, also for

5-2's or 5-3's, which are now being called rapidly.

Other U. S. Bonds and choice Local Securities.

**FOUR PER CENT GOVERNMENT BONDS**

For Sale in sums to suit. Foreign Ex-

change bought and sold.

**NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS,**

107 DEARBORN-ST.

**WANTED.**

Wanted—A Good Second-hand Engine.

Leave 50-Horse Power. Must be in good order. Ad-

dress **ARMOUR & CO., 158 Washington-st.**

## WASHINGTON.

**Intense Interest at the Embassies Regarding the Chinese Bill.**

**Views Entertained by the Officials of the Celestial Legation.**

**Belief that It Will Cost America Much Money to Let the Chinese Go.**

**Interruption of Chinese Trade Relations Predicted.**

**Congress Very Far Behind with the Work of the Session.**

**Some of the Most Important Legislation for Years Now Before the Committees.**

**The Widow of Bayard Taylor Oppressed with Debt, in a Foreign Land.**

### THE CHINESE.

**HOW THE ORIENTAL AMBASSADOR FEELS.**

**Special Dispatch to The Tribune.**

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.**—There is growing interest felt here to ascertain opinions of the Chinese Legation upon the bill passed by the Senate last night. There has been unusual correspondence on the part of the Chinese officials ever since their arrival in Washington, and there are few here who enjoy their full confidence. To these it was stated, when the present legislation began in Congress, that the Legation did not object to any movement looking to a modification of the treaty, but that they did not object to any change that this government had a right to make in the Chinese bill.

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French Gingham!

Scotch Zephyr Suitings!

Printed Satines!

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1879.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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tion, however, among them that the President will veto the bill, if it reaches him. After the full discussion which the bill has had in the Senate, and its rapid loss of strength there after the debate began, it is believed by many that the bill cannot again receive a two-thirds vote in the House.

**IN THE SENATE,**

on final passage, it lacked seven votes of a majority, counting the five Democrats who were absent compared to the five in the bill in the full vote of the Republican Senators, there being a majority of one against the bill, the vote showing 17 Republicans for and 15 against. The vote of the Democrats was 23 for to 10 against, and 3 absent; so, even if the bill passes over a veto.

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been insisted that this bill should pass. He therefore moved to adjourn.

The Chair (Cameron, Wis.) declared the motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**  
Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sparks, from the Committee on Appropriations, said that the amount appropriated in a few days past the arrears of pensions, and it would provide all the necessary increase of clerical force. Amendments relating to these subjects were then withdrawn.

Mr. Vandevert submitted an amendment putting the biennial examination of pensioners, the Commissioner to have the power of ordering special examinations, and decreasing the amount of increase or increasing the pension. After some discussion, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Vandevert submitted an amendment putting the power of the Chief Clerk and Examiner in the Patent Office at the figures appropriated for last year (the present bill proposing a reduction). Adopted—yes, 92; nays, 68.

The Committee on Patents, after a weekly session of patent-drawings was, on motion of Mr. Atkinson, amended by striking out the words requiring the work to be done in Washington.

After a few hours of discussion, the several items of the appropriation for the Bureau of Education, for contingent expenses from \$8,000 to \$15,000. Adopted.

After a few hours of amendment, the Committee rose.

Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill. Ordered printed and recommended.

Mr. Vandevert moved no provision for the pension arrears. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make entries of credit to the Pacific Railroad Companies of certain sums withheld from the companies.

Adjourned until Monday.

## STATE AFFAIRS.

### TEXAS.

#### Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 15.—During the morning session the Hon. J. B. Savage, Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Ways and Means, reported adversely to the acceptance of a resolution to appropriate \$100,000 for bonds representing the time. Hon. A. Pryor, of New York.

The report was accompanied by a recommendation that the proposition be not considered by the present Legislature. A protest against the adoption of the report was made by Mr. McRae, who desired a report to be made of other committees, but not to the Committee appointed to investigate the State debt presented their report. The previous question was called, and the report adopted.

On the vote it will be seen that the members are equally divided. On Monday the minority report will be submitted.

### MINNESOTA.

#### Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.—In the Senate this morning, Mr. Williams proposed to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors for beverages. It lacked two of a majority.

The Senate this afternoon passed a bill providing for roadways to the bridges being built over the Mississippi at Fort Snelling; so the House memorial for a land bounty to soldiers of the late war, with an amendment including sun-dries.

A bill was introduced directing the purchase of 5,000 copies of Cooley's Index Digest of Minnesota Tax Laws.

Over forty bills were passed upon in Committee of the Whole, most of them being favorably reported.

A bill was indefinitely postponed the House bill providing for the election of county commissioners, and the Senate bill giving the State Capital lands in Kandiyohi County for the support of a high-school building.

A bill was passed authorizing St. Paul to issue bonds for a high-school building.

An effort was made to take the bill abolishing the office of Railroad Commissioner from the Committee of the Whole to place it on its passage.

### MICHIGAN.

#### Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15.—In the House, bills were introduced to construct a railroad from Five Lakes to the Village of North Branch, Lapeer County, and from Pontiac to Orion, Oakland County, asking an appropriation of swamp lands for that purpose. Also a bill to revise the laws for the incorporation of railroads, to regulate their running in the State; also a bill relative to the taxation of shares of National or State bonds; also to establish the Benton Harbor ship canal as a common highway and public navigable water; also to create the Port of Benton Harbor.

A joint resolution was introduced amending the Constitution and increasing the salary of the Governor from \$1,000 to \$2,000; also asking an appropriation to construct a light-house at the mouth of Monistique river; also to reorganize the military forces of the State.

A joint resolution passed asking the abolition of polygamy.

The election of United States Senator was to be held at 8 o'clock Tuesday, in the Senate.

A memorial was received from the General Assembly of Alabama, protesting against suits by the United States against municipalities.

### INDIANA.

#### Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—Yesterday the House referred to a special committee for revision and amendment a bill establishing a Metropolitain police system in the city. It was reported by only one majority from the minority Committee on the Affairs of the City of Indianapolis. It is intended by the Democrats to enable them to control the police, in the hopes of carrying the city election this spring.

A joint resolution was introduced asking the abolition of polygamy.

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### INDIA.

#### Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Premier Tisza, speaking in the Diet yesterday, declared that it would have been error to have asked Germany for any service in return for Austria's consenting to cancel Article 5 of the Treaty of Prague. Nothing beyond closer friendship could be desired or expected.

**HARD UP.**

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted a bill authorizing a gold rent loan of 100,000,000 florins.

### AFGHANISTAN.

#### Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—It is denied that civil strife prevails at Cabul. It is reported that Yaqoob Khan is collecting his regiments, which are gaining confidence.

**THE PROGRAMME.**

CANDAHAR, Feb. 15.—It is believed that the British do not intend to hold Candahar, but only the Pishan Valley up to Kojuk.

**THE POPE.**

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—The Pope has discontinued payments to Bishops who have not received the Royal exequatur. The newspapers publish a letter from Cardinal James, declaring that the Papacy has not the means to continue these payments.

ROMA, Feb. 15.—The Pope has proclaimed a universal jubilee of indulgence on the anniversary of his election.

**HANOVER.**

A GOOD CHANCE FOR LITTLE DENMARK TO "LOOK OUT."

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The North German Gazette points out that the Duke of Cumberland's marriage contract speaks of "the Royal family of Hanover," thus proving that Denmark countess Cumberland's aspirations to the throne of Hanover.

**YONCEE.**

NEGOIATIORS WITH TURKEY.

ATHENS, Feb. 15.—Mukhtar Pasha having requested the Porte to send him further instructions, Greece has instructed her Commissioners to remain at Preveza.

**SPAIN.**

THE LEAGUE.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—Thirty arrests have been made within a few days in connection with the discovery of papers and arms.

**BY MAIL.**

A FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST KILLING PROTECTION.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The memorial of the Paris Chamber of Commerce to the Minister of Commerce says:

"It behoves you to form a prompt and definitive resolution, uncertainty being for in-

## FOREIGN.

### Pardons Granted to Five Hundred French Communists.

### Gambetta Addresses an Impatient Delegation of the Sans-Culottes.

### President Grevy Also Points Out the Danger of Scaring the "Rurals."

### Bismarck, Having Gotten Everybody Jailed, Has Hope of Popular Government.

### Announcement of the Czar's Ratification of the Definitive Treaty—The Plague.

### FRANCE.

#### COMMUNISTS.

### President Grevy Also Points Out the Danger of Scaring the "Rurals."

### Two Persons Burned to Death in Franklin County, Pa.

### Three Persons Burned to Death in Somerville, Me.

### TWO PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

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### THE CHEYENNES.

### AMERICANS IN GERMAN SCHOOLS.

### Cost of Living in Germany Dearer than in America for Equal Good Food.

### LIPSIUS.

### Jan. 27, 1879.—To the Editor of The Nation:

### The number of Americans who come

### to Germany to finish their studies is not only

### large, but increasing.

### They study here chiefly

### medicine, philology, and music.

### A few weeks

### lectures on law at the universities; but the

### geography, and

### practical demonstration of the

### success of the motor may be looked for within

### the next few months.

### THE WEATHER.

### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

### WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—1 a. m.—Indica-

### tions: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley,

### cloudy weather and rain or snow, mostly

### northern winds, changes in temperature,

### and a slight fall of barometer.

### For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Mis-

### sissippi Valleys, northerly winds and

### with variable winds, partly cloudy weather is

### the northern portions, with a slight rise, fol-

### lowed by falling barometer, and no change in

### temperature.

### For Lake Superior, increasing cloudiness

### and snow, with wind mostly from the north as

### east, stationary or slight fall in tempera-

### ture, and a slight rise followed by falling barometer.

### The heavens declare the glory of God.

### THE CATTLE DISEASE.

### The Government Inspector Cannot Find It

### at the Stock-Yards.

### Dr. DETHMARS, United States Inspector at the Stock-Yards, was seen Saturday by a reporter for this paper and questioned as to the truth of the rumor that pleuro-pneumonia had broken out among the cattle at the Stock-Yards, as was

### stated in The Tribune yesterday.

### Dr. DETHMARS.



## The Tribune.

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## TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

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PARIS—France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere.

EDINBURGH—American Exchange, 449 Strand.

ENVER F. GILLO, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 1519 F street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Ada Cavanagh. "As You Like It."

Harvey's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Mr. John A. Stevens. "Unknown."

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and Lasalle. Engagement of the New York Criterion Comedy Company. "Whims."

Hamlin's Theatre.

Clark street, opposite Sherman House. "Tina, the Milk-vendor of Germantown." Variety entertainment.

Metropolitan Theatre.

Clark street, opposite Sherman House. "Tina, the Milk-vendor of Germantown." Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.

Baldwin street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1879.

Recent heavy rains in California have greatly improved the wheat prospect, which until recently was very discouraging to farmers.

The signing of the definitive treaty with Turkey was yesterday formally announced at St. Petersburg by the Czar, and late-in-the-day illuminations were had in honor of Russia's glorious victories.

"Nature and Man" is the subject of Prof. Swain's sermon of yesterday printed in our columns. The Rev. L. P. MARCH, Swedenborgian, preached on "The Public Conscience," and the Rev. W. F. CRAVEN conducted an interesting "question-service."

It is much honor but little profit to be Governor of the State of Michigan. A joint resolution has been introduced in the Legislature increasing the Gubernatorial annual compensation, now \$1,000, to \$2,500. There ought not to be much grumbling at that proposition.

An argument in favor of capital punishment is furnished in the case of MERRICK, the horrid butcher of his wife and her unborn babe, whose body did the State some service as the "subject" at the earning clinic of the Indianapolis Medical College. A sentence of imprisonment for life would have interfered with this gratifying arrangement.

The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, to whom was assigned the task of figuring out the amount required to meet the outlay necessitated by the Pension Arrears bill, have made up their minds that \$26,900,000 will do for a start, and a report to this effect will be submitted. It will prove to be a wild guess before all the arrears have come to the front.

There is trouble afoot in that undesirable combination of icebergs and bad Indians known on the map as Alaska. The icebergs make it too cold, and the Indians make it much too warm, and between the two extremes the unfortunate white inhabitants are kept very uncomfortable. Ten days ago, when last heard from, the people of Sitka were in mortal dread of an Indian uprising, and the Collector had telegraphed Secretary SHERMAN for assistance.

Prohibitory sentiment is very strong among the temperance people of Minnesota, as appears by the vote in the Senate on Saturday on a resolution providing for the submission to popular vote of an amendment to the State Constitution which should prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverages. The measure had been adopted in Committees of the Whole the previous day, but when it came before the Senate for final action it lacked but two votes of a majority.

The Senate passed Saturday the House bill on the Chinese subject which limits the number arriving on any one vessel to fifteen. The principal amendments adopted provide that the bill shall not apply to any vessel driven on the coast by stress of weather, or to Clunamans who come to this country to get an education, provided they bring with them a certificate to that effect from their own Government. It is believed that the House will concur in these amendments.

Secretary EVERTS in urging upon Congress the voting of a year's salary to the widow of BAYARD TAYLOR, brings forward reasons which ought to silence all objections to such an act of national generosity. Mrs. TAYLOR is worse than penniless; she is in debt in Berlin, by reason of the expensive preparation made by the United States Minister for a protracted residence there. The widow has not been able even to defray the funeral expenses, and it is necessary for the credit of the people whom BAYARD TAYLOR so ably represented at the German Capital that a little generosity be promptly displayed by Congress.

A statement telegraphed from Washington to THE TRIBUNE, and appearing in Saturday's paper, to the effect that private advices had been received that there that pleuro-pneumonia was prevailing at the Chicago Stock-Yards, appears, upon investigation, to have no other basis than the fact that, under instructions of the Treasury Department, an inspection of cattle at the yards had been ordered. An examination made Saturday by a representative of this paper furnished convincing proof that there has not been, and is not, anywhere within the immediate neighborhood of this city at least, any indication of pleuro-pneumonia. On this point Mr. SHERMAN, Superintendent of the Stock-Yards, and

other gentlemen also as well acquainted with the business as himself are unanimous. Dr. DERNER, United States Inspector of the Stock-Yards, states that out of 10,000 head of cattle which he has examined lately, he has not found a single case of the disease. In order to "make assurance doubly sure," however, he has, in accordance with the instructions of Commissioner LE DUC, engaged Dr. FAURE, of Champaign, Ill., to assist him temporarily in the work of inspection. All the stories which have been published concerning the disease here are either the expansion and distortion of such occurrences as the appointment of Government Inspectors, or deliberate fabrication for the purpose of hurting the trade of this city.

Yesterday a delegation of the barricaded building citizens of the big-gravest quarter of Paris waited on GAMBETTA, demanding the return of all their friends and relatives remaining in New Caledonia, whither they were sent in September, 1871, at French expense. The pleasant assurance was given them by their old-time leaders that fresh passes had been issued for another batch of 500 of the exported Parisians, and that the Republic should be made as productive and "reparative" as practicable, not other obstacle of the Monarchs being capable of inspiring alarm. To another Committee President GARNIER, however, expressed the urgent need of a programme so moderate as to keep the slow-going provincials, from scampering back into the fold of despotism.

Among our Washington dispatches this morning will be found an outline of the views of the Chinese Embassy at Washington regarding the bill passed by the Senate on Saturday. Rumor is probably not far wrong in describing the state of mind of the Celestial diplomats as one of great surprise that such a measure should pass the Senate, and that to the other, except as the blacks have been ill-treated, persecuted, and oppressed, without cause. Their sympathy for the negro is only an expression of the indignation they feel at the unnecessary and cruel treatment he has had to suffer from Senator EUSTIS' constituents.

Previous to the War of the Rebellion, EUSTIS was a Democrat of the strictest sect—Northern doughface Democrat, subservient to the last degree to the behests of the Southern wing of the Democratic party. At Charleston, he voted resolutely for JEFF DAVIS until the Pro-Slavery party was shattered in pieces. When the War broke out he joined the army of the Union, and soon became a radical Republican. He was an advocate of the most violent measures against the rebellious States and people, and while in control of New Orleans earned the bitter hate, not only of its people, but of every man, woman, and child in the Confederacy, by the rigor with which he enforced military law in his department. He was denounced as a "beast," and mathematized as a monster of vengeful cruelty. No language was found adequate to the expression of the abhorrence with which his late Democratic associates, then in rebellion, regarded the man he had made his master. His frequent and double treachery as exhibited in his original desertion of them in their hour of need, and his present defection from the Republican party because of his refusal to reward him! We leave him to the tortures of conscience, that divine principle in man which survives the lowest depths of infamy, and stings with remorse after it has ceased to animate with high purpose.

## DEFEAT OF THE POSTAL-SAVINGS SYSTEM.

A result of extensive failures among the private savings institutions of the country within the past two years has suggested a closer inquiry than was ever made before into the savings systems in other countries under Government auspices. The result of these inquiries led up to the introduction of several bills in Congress, all governed by the same principle, and only differing in details, with a view to affording Government security for the small surplus earnings of the laboring classes in the shape of a deposit or loan to the Government. It was agreed by all who had given the subject any study, and who were actuated by considerations for the mass of the people, that a system modeled after the Postal-Savings Banks of England should be provided without delay. Such a system would be a great boon to the laboring classes,—to the day laborers, mechanics, factory operatives, miners, clerks,—and at the same time it would be an advantage to the Government in affording an unparalleled facility for placing the Government's debt entirely among the American people at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. But the defeat of the PHILLIPS bill in the House last week by a large majority proves that the influences adverse to the establishment of such a system have prevailed, and no postal-savings measure will be passed by the present Congress.

These adverse influences came from the

people who had been most instrumental in the personal ambition of the author of the bill, Mr. PHILLIPS.

Hardy had the Government been able to afford food and shelter to those who had been able to crowd to the larger towns, and in December last the number of deaths reached 1,000 a day. Twenty-one thousand persons died in December. At other places the mortality was proportionately as great.

There was no sanitary attempt to avert the mortality or to limit it. The dead were buried in trenches, thickly covered with sand, and now the black plague is consuming those who escaped the famine, the yellow fever, cholera, and small-pox.

Hardy had the Government been able to

afford food and shelter to those who had

been able to crowd to the larger towns,

and in almost natural result of the desolation, filth, and wretchedness, the small-pox made its appearance.

The winter of 1876-7 brought a drought, which cut off all crops for the next season, and the winter of 1877-8 was equally disastrous. The people were reduced to absolute starvation. They lived principally in little settlements, and these were starved out; they began to herd together, and finally to flock to the larger towns. Over 100,000 refugees moved to a single town whose population was only 25,000. Through the years 1877 and 1878 famine ruled supreme. Cattle and all animals that might have served for food perished with the men, women, and children. The province in which this calamity took place is a large one, narrow at the coast, but widening into the interior, and containing two and a half millions of people. The particular district visited by the famine contained over 900,000 inhabitants. These people depended for their food upon their annual crops. 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## NEGRO-SUFFRAGE.

Ought the Colored Men to Be Now Disfranchised?

Should They Ever Have Been Enfranchised?

Senator Blaine Opens the Discussion, and Is Followed by

Stephens, Hampton, Garfield, Blair, Phillips, and Hendricks.

After which the Senator from Maine Closes the Case.

The Views of Representative Men on a Matter of Vital Import.

The *North American Review* for March, advance sheets of which THE TRIBUNE has received, contains a "symposium" about negro-suffrage. The two forms of the question offered for consideration are: Ought the Negro to Be Disfranchised? The participants are Senators Blaine and Lamar, Gov. Hampton, Representatives Garfield and Stephens, Wendell Phillips, Montgomery Blair, and Thomas A. Hendricks. Blaine opens and closes the debate. We give extracts from all the contributions.

J. G. BLAINE.

These questions have lately been asked by many who have been distinguished as the special champions of the negro's rights; by many who have devoted their lives to redressing the negro's wrongs. The questions owe their origin not to any cooling of philanthropic interests, not to any novel or radical views about universal suffrage, but to the fact, in the judgment of many of those hitherto accounted wise, negro-suffrage has failed to attain the ends which it set out to accomplish.

Those who have reached this conclusion argue that suffrage in the hands of the negro is a curse to the white race for a contest in which he is sure to be overmatched; and that the withdrawal of the franchises would remove all conflict, restore kindly relations between the races, place the whites on their proper and honorable responsibilities, and assure to each race the largest prosperity attainable under a Government where both are compelled to live.

Quite another class—mostly residents of the South, with but few exceptions—differ. They are ready than their contrary, quite the reverse, to all good, so far as their inquiries, such as, the truth over the left or right, ever think you were for your all right, or does a piece of news usually enter?"

Others who were Washington the other day, the scrap of the old iron hot, they dropped it into Bragg about

NATIONALS.

Day is an Ohio man, bigger man than his

new William: Your

are for Dr. Peter in New York can have

on running again for necessary, more successful

serves that Customs without Merritt and lost

cause to be always put on the stoppers. The best legs.

ights 180 pounds, and that she always wants

for her.

lecturing on "The

one, however, the contributions.

rank thirty glasses of hours. Here at last is

in lecture in Detroit

not even wants a

base-ball club.

"The ice in some of

we think that when it is water left."

South Africa world John Bull Run, but the chance to run.

in Cleveland the denoted sinner to the end. the last moment.

probably go. Joseph

so, and they are afraid,

to lecture to them.

continues to speak, we may look for a

or a few hours.

the example of the

at his baronet rule with a

and peace in its irrecon-

Mary Anderson to be

she explains that

that Senator Bayard

must be a deal better recommended.

Southworth has just

and we believe she

one of them than Mr.

is not gravely state

he is the spirit of

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fatally of the

the duels can run away as

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French enthusiasm for

Atlanta Constitution

is that he is the uncle

and he can scarcely be

success-

ity dodge.

"Chicago wants a

held at Chicago. Perhaps

better place for it, or

rever, to be held at Chicago.

Baltimore, the Valentines

in the young ones of the

States would be

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till the valentines could

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that city the coming

elles have married

the winter, and their de-

al of real estate, which

practical but speculative; and yet, unless it can be answered with confidence in the affirmative, the main source of his suffrage is weakened, and, as a consequence, the right which enjoy it is impaired. For myself, I answer the question in the affirmative with as little hesitation as I answered the first in the negative.

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

In all my experience of Southern opinion I know no Southern man of influence or consideration who believes that the disfranchisement of the negro on account of race, color, or former condition of servitude is a political possibility.

I concur in the proposition that the ballot has been in the hands of the negro both a defense and an education; and I am glad to find this important truth recognized so fully by Mr. Blaine. We might possibly differ as to the extent to which the defense was needed, or to the progress which has been made in the education. But enough would remain for substantial rights.

What I do not think Mr. Blaine fully realizes, or makes due allowance for, is that this sudden transformation, social and political, would necessarily produce some jar in its practical operation, and that its successful working could be effected only by experienced and conscientious men acting on both sides with good sense and good temper. Conquest on either side only complicated the problem. Its only solution was a sagacious and kindly co-operation of all the social forces. The vote in the hands of the negro should have been genuinely a "defense," not a possession of these acquirements make him, as a matter of course, more competent to understand and discharge the duties of citizenship. I doubt whether the citizens of that State which makes its boast that more of its people are educated than in any other Government are equal in art, culture, and in knowledge to the people of the South, and in the last test, who who were those accomplishments the most intelligent and critical of political constituencies.

It would be almost impossible to dislodge the negro, and it would not be carried into effect. The South does not desire to see this done, and without her aid it can never be accomplished. The negro contributes not to the wealth of the State, but to her political power, and she is induced to deprive herself of any of her advantages.

[Mr. Blaine's] first charge in substance is, that the negro becomes more intelligent by his natural endowments, than the more educated classes of the negro race. This is the argument of the Southern States as a whole, with the more educated classes of the negro race.

As the negro becomes more intelligent by his natural endowments, than the more educated classes of the negro race, it follows that the negro should be allowed to vote.

Those who have reached this conclusion argue that suffrage in the hands of the negro is a curse to the white race for a contest in which he is sure to be overmatched; and that the withdrawal of the franchises would remove all conflict, restore kindly relations between the races, place the whites on their proper and honorable responsibilities, and assure to each race the largest prosperity attainable under a Government where both are compelled to live.

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Review of the Situation Here and Elsewhere.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Hogs Easier—Provisions Steady and Less Active.

Wheat and Corn Buoyant, Other Grain Firm—Produce Movement During the Week.

## FINANCIAL.

The business of the week past was generally satisfactory to bankers, brokers and shippers. Prices were firm and in most articles of produce and provisions closed at a fair advance over the rates of the previous week. Hence the tone of the market was encouraging and hopeful. The demand for money was good and the offerings of customers were sound and desirable. Of course they were promptly met, but the rates were in favor of bankers, viz., 8@10 per cent. Call and time rates were the same. This shows decidedly active business here, while in New York the call figures are 2@3 per cent. The difference is wide between the two cities than it has been for several months past.

## BANK EXCHANGES.

The New York Public of the 13th has the following in regard to bank exchanges in the leading cities of the country:

The great fluctuations in the aggregate in New York are mainly due, it will be observed, to the enormous speculative movement in the stock market, and the fact that the market is less active in the exchanges at New York not arising from speculation. In the following is shown the amount of exchange for the week ending Jan. 25, at San Francisco, and Feb. 1, at all the other cities:

	1878.	1877.
New York.	\$492,410,515	\$344,105,462
Boston.	47,545,405	44,371,094
Philadelphia.	38,168,000	28,500,000
Chicago.	11,778,848	10,000,000
New Orleans.	11,874,038	12,024,050
St. Louis.	10,403,100	11,161,000
Montgomery.	10,403,100	11,161,000
Baltimore.	6,885,378	5,338,808
San Francisco.	9,803,884	9,761,486
St. Paul.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Louisville.	4,900,805	4,714,777
Pittsburg.	3,936,852	3,838,714
St. Louis.	3,000,000	2,800,000
Cleveland.	1,200,000	1,370,448
Indianapolis.	800,000	1,050,950
Memphis.	800,000	800,000
St. Paul.	341,226	401,282
Lowell.	226,017	275,073
Total.	\$909,717,616	\$514,104,105
Outside New York.	175,855,067	168,940,261
Decided improvement is now evident in the month of January. Other city shows as great an increase in transaction, not of speculative, but of the more encouraging bearing. The increase in New York is also very large, and the more encouraging because this city has had a long time a report of decline. Louisville, Baltimore and Pittsburg is also very satisfactory, and it is worth while to notice that for the two weeks last, for the decline in values made it been less than the month of January. In Milwaukee, however, is now the only considerable city which does not show a larger traffic than it did in January in quantity, and it is also in the clearing-houses outside of New York must remain an increase of nearly 15 per cent. in quantity of produce bought, sold, and paid for through the banks.		

The value of the salmon trade of Oregon has reached enormous figures. The Portland Commercial Register gives the number of cases canned in 1878, as follows:

	1878.
Total Columbia River.	440,417
Willamette.	1,000
Grays Harbor.	4,198
Stika Cannery.	2,863
Klawak (Alaska) Cannery.	4,908
Grand total.	461,065

The total production for the Columbia River canneries in 1877 was 365,838 cases; in 1876, 320,000 cases. From March 29, the first shipment of salmon to San Francisco, the total shipments of salmon were 450,376 cases, of which 44,923 cases were from the Columbia River, and 11,453 cases from outside canneries. The shipments to England were 212,588 cases, and to San Francisco, 243,538 cases.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Thursday, the principal activity was in the New Jersey Central issues, of which nearly \$600,000 changed hands. New Jersey Central consolidated advanced 1 per cent., to 87; to convertable bonds 25@26, to 80%; to adjustment 4%, to 88; Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre 3@4, to 80; and to 88; and 4@5, to 50. The last named subsequently declined 1 per cent. to 67@68, and do seconds, ex-coupon, 1, to 82@83. Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Denver & Rio Grande bonds were a fraction lower.

## COTTON QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in currency in this market of cotton:

	\$	6	6
Trade dollars.	8	6	6
New (45% grain) dollars.	1	0	0
Old, 100% cotton.	1	0	0
Old, 100% old and new.	4	70	70
Five francs.	85	85	85
Thalers.	4	70	70
English guineas.	4	70	70
Twenty francs.	3	80	80
Twenty francs.	4	70	70
Spanish dollars.	4	70	70
Mexican dollars.	15	50	50

Gold and silver dollars were 100% in currency.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

The market is steady, and we repeat quotations:

	Buy.	Sold.
St. Louis.	485 <sup>1</sup>	488 <sup>1</sup>
Belgium.	516 <sup>1</sup>	514 <sup>1</sup>
France.	514 <sup>1</sup>	513 <sup>1</sup>
Switzerland.	514 <sup>1</sup>	513 <sup>1</sup>
Germany.	94 <sup>1</sup>	94 <sup>1</sup>
Austria.	40	40
Norway.	40	40
Denmark.	27 <sup>1</sup>	27 <sup>1</sup>
U. S. 4 per cent. coupons.	100	100
U. S. currency 6%.	12 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long). <sup>1</sup>	109	110
Chicago 7 per cent. int'l. bonds.	102 <sup>1</sup>	102 <sup>1</sup>
U. S. 5-20s of '68 (int'l.).	102 <sup>1</sup>	102 <sup>1</sup>
U. S. 10-40s.	104 <sup>1</sup>	104 <sup>1</sup>
U. S. 30s of '68.	105 <sup>1</sup>	105 <sup>1</sup>
U. S. 4 per cent. coupons.	100	100
U. S. currency 6%.	12 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>

## LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long). <sup>1</sup>	109	110
Chicago 7 per cent. int'l. bonds.	102 <sup>1</sup>	102 <sup>1</sup>
U. S. 5-20s of '68 (int'l.).	102 <sup>1</sup>	102 <sup>1</sup>
U. S. 10-40s.	104 <sup>1</sup>	104 <sup>1</sup>
U. S. 30s of '68.	105 <sup>1</sup>	105 <sup>1</sup>
U. S. 4 per cent. coupons.	100	100
U. S. currency 6%.	12 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>

## THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1879.

The market is steady, and we repeat quotations:

	Buy.	Sold.
St. Louis.	485 <sup>1</sup>	488 <sup>1</sup>
Belgium.	516 <sup>1</sup>	514 <sup>1</sup>
France.	514 <sup>1</sup>	513 <sup>1</sup>
Switzerland.	514 <sup>1</sup>	513 <sup>1</sup>
Germany.	94 <sup>1</sup>	94 <sup>1</sup>
Austria.	40	40
Norway.	40	40
Denmark.	27 <sup>1</sup>	27 <sup>1</sup>
U. S. 4 per cent. coupons.	100	100
U. S. currency 6%.	12 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>

## THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1879.

The market is steady, and we repeat quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Louis.	485 <sup>1</sup>	488 <sup>1</sup>
Belgium.	516 <sup>1</sup>	514 <sup>1</sup>
France.	514 <sup>1</sup>	513 <sup>1</sup>
Switzerland.	514 <sup>1</sup>	513 <sup>1</sup>
Germany.	94 <sup>1</sup>	94 <sup>1</sup>
Austria.	40	40
Norway.	40	40
Denmark.	27 <sup>1</sup>	27 <sup>1</sup>
U. S. 4 per cent. coupons.	100	100
U. S. currency 6%.	12 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>

## THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1879.

The market is steady, and we repeat quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Louis.	485 <sup>1</sup>	488 <sup>1</sup>
Belgium.	516 <sup>1</sup>	514 <sup>1</sup>
France.	514 <sup>1</sup>	513 <sup>1</sup>
Switzerland.	514 <sup>1</sup>	513 <sup>1</sup>
Germany.	94 <sup>1</sup>	94 <sup>1</sup>
Austria.	40	40
Norway.	40	40
Denmark.	27 <sup>1</sup>	27 <sup>1</sup>
U. S. 4 per cent. coupons.	100	100
U. S. currency 6%.	12 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>

## THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1879.

The market is steady, and we repeat quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.

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